

There are two programs that the Forestry Commission participates in for federal excess equipment

- 1. Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP)
- 2. Firefighter Property Program (FFP)







A cooperative effort!









Federal Excess
Personal Property

- The FEPP program started in 1956 as a mutually beneficial program between the USDA Forest Service and State Foresters
- Most of the property originally belonged to the Department of Defense (DoD)

Why is it called "Property"

It refers to anything tangible that is NOT real estate

Includes items such as trucks, generators, aircraft, fire hose, and many more... but...

... Not buildings and not land!









How does the property become available?

Most FEPP comes from military bases

When the DoD is no longer using property, it is obtained by the Forest Service

The Forest Service then makes is available for the State Foresters

State Foresters then make equipment available to fire departments, or can utilize it within their agency

The Forestry Commission oversees the FEPP program here in SC

Fire Departments can put in a request for a specific item(s)

Requests are filled on a "first come-first served" basis

A fire department must have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed with the Forestry Commission, in order to be eligible

Items are then "Loaned" to the fire department

Fire department does not get ownership of the item

Forestry Commission does an inventory of all FEPP every two years

All equipment that is camo colored must be painted





All vehicles are required to be housed

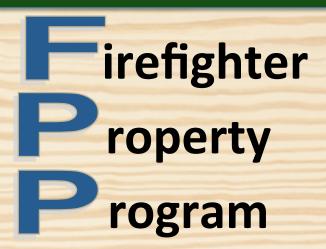
Each vehicle must have a "Loaned by" decal on each side and in a visible location



When the fire department is finished with an item, they will have to return it to the Columbia Warehouse

Items are then put on a GSA sale

Proceeds of the sale go back to the Forest Service and GSA



In 2004, Legislation was passed authorizing firefighting and emergency service agencies into a higher screening authority as one of the DoD Special Programs

In August of 2005, the Forest Service signed an Memorandum of Agreement with the Defense Logistics Agency authorizing the Forest Service to manage the Firefighter Property (FFP) program

On March 22, 2006 Arkansas Forestry Commission acquired the first piece of FFP





The cost to put this truck into service was \$10,036. A huge savings to the Fire Department!

Very similar to FEPP

However, ownership of some property is possible

Items being screened are done so at a higher level

Comparison of the two programs

	FEPP	FFP
Belong	s to the Forest Service.	Ownership passes to recipient for <u>some</u> items.
	ty use for wildland or refighting.	Property for firefighting and emergency services.
equipm	be used on FEPP nent that is used 90% dland or rural ting.	Parts can be placed on any equipment used for firefighting or emergency services.

Comparison of the two programs

FEPP	FFP
Accountable from Cradle to Grave for all property with	Must show receipt, proof item was put into service and
the exception of consumable	issue of Non-Demil required
property items. 100% inventory conducted	property items. Must inventory only the
every 2 years.	Demil required and tracked property every 2 years.
Must have FEPP property tag on all property when feasible.	No property tag required.

FEPP	FFP
State screens for property in GSAXcess.	State screens for property in the DoD electronic database.
Allocation done by GSA after FS approval.	Allocation done by DoD after FS approval.
Must retain records according to FS requirements and make them available to the USDA FS and OIG auditors.	Must maintain records according to DLA requirements and make them available to the DLA, USDA FS and any OIG auditors.

The Similarities...

- The State Forester is the Accountable Officer
- The State must ensure program compliance
- Requires a Memorandum of Agreement between the State Forester and the Forest Service agreeing to the conditions of the program

The Similarities...

- •Follow the regulations, requirements and directions outlined by the Forest Service on the program.
- •Fire Departments that wish to participate must sign an agreement with the State Forester agreeing to cooperate with the State Forestry.

National Totals

FEPP

There are 31,895 pieces of property loaned to the states with a value of \$997,332,328.41

FFP

The states have acquired 36,117 pieces of property with a value of \$753,832,226.58

Currently in South Carolina

912 items valued at \$19,453,826.48

FEPP: 722 items valued at \$17,507,506.85

FFP: 190 items valued at \$1,946,319.63

More info on FEPP and FFP:



The Federal Excess Personal Property program and the FireFighter Property program

What is FEPP?

The Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP) program refers to Forest Service-owned property that is on loan to State Foresters for the purpose of wildland and rural firefighting. Most of the property originally belonged to the Department of Defense (DoD). Once acquired by the Forest Service, it is loaned to State Cooperators for fire fighting purposes. The property is then loaned to the State Forester, who may then place it with local departments to improve local fire programs. State Foresters and the USDA Forest Service have mutually participated in the FEPP program since 1956.

What is FFP?

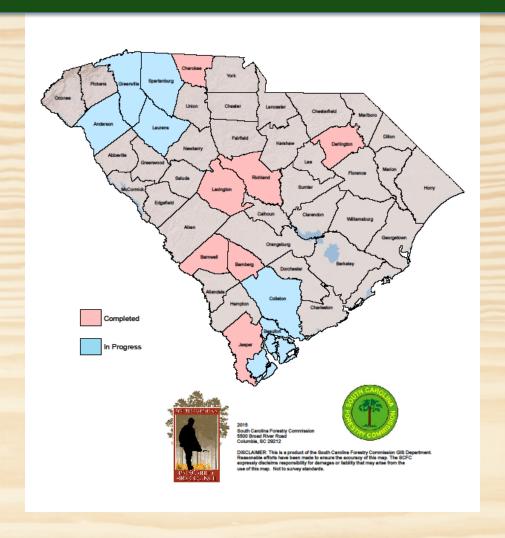
The Firefighter Property program (FFP) refers to one of the Department of Defense's (DoD) special programs where firefighters can get excess DoD property to be used for firefighting and emergency services. Certain property obtained from this program passes ownership after it has been in use for a specified period of time. This program is managed by the USDA Forest Service with cooperation of the State Forestry Agencies.

See yearly FFP acquisitions...

http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/partners/fepp/index.html or Google: FEPP



Counties with resolutions in support of prescribed fire



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA) }	RESOLUTION NO. 658
COUNTY OF DARLINGTON	í	

IN SUPPORT OF PRESCRIBED FIRE

WHEREAS, Darlington County Council recognizes that prescribed fire provides multiple ecological, economic and cultural benefits to the citizens of Darlington County;

WHEREAS, prescribed fire is a traditional land management practice and public safety tool that helps prevent and lessen the severity of wildfires, reducing the loss of private property and saving lives while acting as a preventive measure saving taxpayers the cost and hazards to local government's public safety and fire fighting officials who respond to wildfires:

WHEREAS, prescribed fire is a valuable tool used by forest landowners and managers in reducing hazardous fuels, reducing the risk of destructive wildfires, preparing sites for both natural and artificial forest regeneration, improving access to and the appearance of land, and controlling detrimental insects and forest diseases;

WHEREAS, prescribed fire is used to restore and maintain fire-dependent ecosystems, and to manage wildlife habitat for many species;

WHEREAS, many rural economies depend on prescribed fire to manage habitat for game species such as white-tailed deer, wild turkey and bobwhite quail whose hunting economy is vital to South Carolina;

WHEREAS, prescribed fire is used to manage for songbirds and other non-game wildlife species, and for fire-dependent plants, and is a vital tool to maintain aesthetically-pleasing landscapes, all of which bring in substantial tourism dollars to South Carolina;

WHEREAS, the South Carolina Forestry Commission is authorized by various South Carolina state laws to control wildfires, administer burning laws, and provide other forestry assistance, and the commission promotes prescribed burning as a valuable forest management tool;

WHEREAS, the South Carolina General Assembly passed the Prescribed Fire Act in 1994 (amended in 20 12), defining prescribed fire thus, "Prescribed fire means a controlled fire applied to forest, brush, or grassland, vegetative fuels under specified environmental conditions and precautions which cause the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and allow accomplishment of the planned land management objectives.";

WHEREAS, prescribed fire helps keep South Carolina's forests healthy-- and those forests, in turn -- provide ecological services such as clean air and clean water and contribute to the quality of life of the state's citizens and to local economies;

WHEREAS, prescribed fire practitioners provide public health benefits by burning under carefully planned weather conditions, reducing the unplanned smoke from wildfires, thus contributing to the air quality of South Carolina by promoting healthy forests that serve as "air shed contributors;" and

WHEREAS, prescribed fire is a traditional land management tool in the South that has been practiced for thousands of years and is an integral part of South Carolina's cultural and natural heritage.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the governing body of Darlington County, South Carolina, the Darlington County Council, supports the appropriate and continued use of prescribed fire in South Carolina;

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Darlington County Council supports the South Carolina Forestry Commission, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Clemson University, The Nature Conservancy, the South Carolina Prescribed Fire Council and others as they strive to provide educational and technical assistance to landowners in an effort to recognize the benefits listed above; and

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Darlington County Council urges Air Quality Regulators to work closely with all state agencies and landowners in a fair and balanced approach to smoke management.

DARLINGTON COUNTY COUNCIL

BOBBY HUDSON, CHAIRMAN

J. Janet Bishop Clerk to Council

